

67th YEAR.

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WEATHER
PAGE 5 — CLOUDY

PRICE, TWO CENTS

PRICE OF WHEAT IS FIXED AT \$2.20 BUSHEL FOR 1917

Findings Reached by Committee After Three Days' Deliberations.

AGREEMENT APPROVED
BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Hoped That Action Will Stabilize Market and Keep Charges Within Moderate Bounds.

KICK BY FARMERS EXPECTED

Should Permit of 14-Ounce Loaf of Bread for 5 Cents, With Fair Profit to All.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—The price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel, at Chicago, for the 1917 crop to-day by the wheat fair-price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings, reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to, and approved by, President Wilson. The announcement was made from the White House.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.54, and the farmers for \$2.50. After long discussion, the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

The committee finally agreed late this afternoon after several days of voting. At one time to-day it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but just before 6 o'clock a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous.

On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago, the food administration worked out to-night differentials for the various grades and classes, and for the several terminals.

The price fixed to-night is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1916 crop by Congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price, President Wilson declares it is the hope of the food administration, and his own as well, that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

PRICE OF FLOUR AND BREAD
ALSO WILL BE KEPT DOWN

The price of flour and bread, too, the President declares, will be kept down.

The committee, in its report to the President, gave as the three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following:

"The fact that the United States is at war, the need of encouraging the producer, and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer. All members agreed in their discussions that the price fixed will permit of a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread for 5 cents, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker.

The price differentials worked out by the food administration to-night are: No. 1, dark, hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter, \$2.20; red winter, \$2.16; soft, \$2.20; yellow, hard winter, \$2.16; soft, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18; humpback, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.13; red walla, \$2.13; hard, white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16. No. 2 of each grade is 3 cents less; No. 3, 6 cents less; No. 4, 10 cents less.

Relative market basis, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basis; Kansas City, \$2.10; Omaha, \$2.10; St. Louis, \$2.10; Minneapolis, \$2.10; Duluth, \$2.10; St. Paul, \$2.10; St. Louis, 2 cents less; New York, 10 cents more than basis; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9 cents more; Buffalo, 5 cents more.

The basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red winter and Northern spring.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

TO CONTROL MARKET

Although the prices are fixed on government purchases only, the food administration, through its wheat corporation, recently organized, expects to control the market without difficulty. The corporation will make all government and allied purchases, and have under consideration plans to buy for millers. If it serves as broker between the terminal and the flour mills, the corporation will become purchaser of virtually all of the country's wheat crop.

Members of the committee said to-night they expected a great deal of criticism from the farmers, but that they felt that every farmer should consider himself a part of the war machinery of the government, and be willing to relinquish a part of his profits in the interests of the common good.

In its statement to the President, the committee recites the factors considered in its discussion. Chief among them was the mounting cost of living. The cost of production came in for considerable attention. Experts of the Department of Agriculture were asked for production cost figures, and the committee studied data supplied by growers' organizations.

The committee's work ended with the fixing of a price. One member, R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., was ill and did not attend the meetings.

Baltimore by Boat.—The Water Leave Richmond, Md., Station, 5:10 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 7:00 A. M. Fare, \$5.00. Trip, \$2.00. Way, YORK RIVER LINE, one new Steamer.—Adv.

Regret Expressed by Navy League

Convinced There Were No Hampering Instructions in Mare Island Disaster Probe.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—In a statement to-day, the Navy League announces its acceptance of the report of the naval board of the Mare Island explosion, and expresses regret that, in a former statement it gave currency to an opinion that the investigation was being hampered by the Navy Department under the influence of powerful labor interests. The former statement led to the bitter controversy between the league and Secretary Daniels.

The league's statement also regrets that in referring to labor influence it was not made clear that it did not refer to the standard labor unions, but to "the Germanized I. W. W." The statement, issued with the approval of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the league, says the organization is convinced there were no "hampering instructions or restrictive direction as to the method of investigation."

While the Navy Department was investigating the explosion which killed five and injured more than thirty in July, the league issued a statement declaring a reliable informant had told it that a time fuse leading to the black powder magazine had been found, but that the investigation was being blocked by powerful labor influences.

The issuance of the statement caused a bitter controversy with Secretary Daniels, who at once cut all connections with the Navy League, ordered all of its members excluded from naval ships or stations, and refused to accept for the navy contributions of comforts being made for seamen by thousands of women throughout the country.

The official report of the Mare Island disaster made public a little later, confirmed the finding of the time fuse, charges of a criminal conspiracy by persons unknown, but denied that the investigators worked under any restrictions.

The league's acknowledgment and expression of regrets now is expected to lead to a resumption of relations with the navy.

TO OUTLINE COAL POLICY

Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, Will Make His Views Known, Possibly To-Day.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—A statement outlining his policy toward coal control will be issued soon, possibly to-morrow, Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, said to-night. Dr. Garfield held an hour's conference to-day with directors of the National Association of Coal Operators, some of whom later expressed the opinion that the fuel administration might suggest a number of changes in the present scale of prices to smooth out inequalities.

The operators will make no statement as to their position until after Dr. Garfield has announced the coal administration's policy. They left to-night and will not return, they said, unless called by Dr. Garfield. Their conferences here the last few days have developed that they are divided as to whether to submit without protest to the scale price fixed by President Wilson.

TO OUTLINE COAL POLICY
Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, Will Make His Views Known, Possibly To-Day.

HITS PERISCOPE OF U-BOAT
Steamer Carrying Unit of American Medical Corps to Europe Averts Her Own Destruction.

[By Associated Press.]
PORTLAND, ORE., August 30.—How a steamer carrying a unit of the American medical corps to Europe for service smashed the periscope of a submarine with her guns, and averted her own destruction is told in a letter received here to-day by Dr. J. W. Morrow, from his son, Dr. Earl Morrow.

"It was just after breakfast, and I was standing aft," writes Dr. Morrow, "when I suddenly saw a periscope emerge 200 yards astern. Before I could shout a warning, our chief gunner had spied the periscope and opened fire. His first shot struck and smashed it to pieces. It sank, and we did not see it or the submarine again."

WILSON CONFERS WITH ROOT

President Again Turns His Attention to Situation in Russia.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—President Wilson again turned his attention to the situation in Russia at a conference to-day with Elihu Root, who headed the American mission. Mr. Root and other members of the mission have been pressing the immediate necessity of material as well as moral assistance to the provisional government, and beside the recent \$100,000,000 credit, other steps already have been taken toward that end. Further action may follow to-day's conferences.

TRAINING AT CAMP GORDON

1,200 Recently Commissioned Officers to Attend School of the Soldier for a Week.

[By Associated Press.]
ATLANTA, GA., August 30.—Actual training began to-day at Camp Gordon, where more than 1,200 officers recently commissioned have been ordered to report, and receive additional instructions in military tactics preparatory to assuming their commands in various units of this district's quota of the national army.

To-day the new officers began attending the school of the soldier, which will be held daily for the next week under the direction of more than 200 officers of the regular army.

THOMAS J. MUNCEY NAMED BY G. O. P.

Bland County Man Will Oppose Westmoreland Davis for Governor of Virginia.

FULL TICKET PUT IN FIELD

Republican Convention Declares Itself for Prohibition and Woman Suffrage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROANOKE, VA., August 30.—After an all-day session, the Republicans of Virginia, in State convention here, tonight nominated Thomas J. Muncey, of Bland County, to oppose Westmoreland Davis for Governor in the November election, and placed themselves on record as squarely in favor of prohibition. Candidates were nominated for every State office. The nominations follow: Governor—Thomas J. Muncey, of Bland County.

Lieutenant-Governor—B. A. Davis, of Rocky Mount.

Attorney-General—W. W. Butner, of Fredericksburg.

Secretary of Commonwealth—Henry Reed, of Botetourt County.

State Treasurer—James McLaughlin, of Lynchburg.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James H. Roebush, of Rockingham.

Commissioner of Agriculture—B. D. Bowman, of Shenandoah.

SQUARELY IN FAVOR

OF PROHIBITION LAWS
The Republicans, in their platform, placed themselves on record as squarely in favor of the prohibition laws now on the Virginia statute books. They believe that the "enforcement of those laws will be rendered more certain when placed in hands of those who sympathize with the cause of prohibition, rather than with those who have not always opposed this great moral movement, but who, if placed in power, will seek any favorable opportunity to restore the liquor traffic in the State." They also favor the enactment of such additional laws as time and experience may show are necessary to make the prohibition laws effective.

Reasonable hours of restriction for employees, the placing of restriction around the employment of women and children, equal compensation for women doing men's work, the enactment of a reasonable workmen's compensation law and the extension of the right of suffrage to the women of the State equally with men were favored.

DIRECT ELECTIONS BY

THE PEOPLE WANTED

Election of members of the State Corporation Commission, judges of the courts, school superintendents and school trustees, road officials, extension of the free school system and abolition of women to the University of Virginia were also favored.

The Republicans denounced the "unfair Democratic system of legislative and congressional gerrymandering whereby a great part of the people of the State are denied their fair proportion of representation in the councils of the State and nation," and alleged the Democratic party has refused to abide by the plain mandate of the law and redistrict the State in accordance with the population as ascertained by the last census.

They also denounced the "failure of the Legislature of Virginia, controlled by the Democratic party, to enact legislation looking to the suppression of illegal combinations and trusts existing within the State for the purpose of extortion of high prices."

In the absence of Congressman Bascom Slem, the meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman B. O. Crockett. Several hundred Republicans were in attendance.

Prominent among the Republicans in attendance was Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, whose address was the principal feature of the afternoon session. Senator Watson, in speaking of the war, dwelt upon some of the causes, he said, that tended to make it unpopular, but declared that, being in it, the only thing for America to do was to fight it out. He declared that party politics should disappear at the Atlantic shore and that the United States should present a united front to every foe.

PEOPLE EXPECTED WILSON

TO KEEP THEM OUT OF WAR

Senator Watson declared the war unpopular because thousands of men and women had voted for Woodrow Wilson, believing he would keep the country out of war. He said Democratic committees throughout the country placarded billboards with the doctrine that the election of Wilson meant peace; the election of Hughes meant war. People voted for the President with this in mind, he said, and in six weeks after his inauguration the nation was plunged into war. This, the Indiana Senator characterized as "the most astounding piece of treachery that ever shocked this country."

Lack of a sufficiently clear and repeated statement of America's reasons for being in the war, he assigned as a cause of much of the war's unpopularity. He declared it none of America's business what the boundaries of Belgium and of Alsace-Lorraine might be, none of her business what sort of government the German people live under.

"The world must be made safe for democracy," may sound fine," he said, "but it is a little too ethereal to go to war over." He declared America had entered the war because her citizens had been slain on the high seas, because her vessels had been destroyed, because Germany had denied to her the freedom of the seas—that freedom "over which our forefathers fought England in 1812."

Senator Watson gave as another cause of the war's unpopularity its

(Continued on Second Page.)

THREE KILLED WHEN CAR STRIKES AUTO

Thomas P. Howard, Overton Howard and Richard Bagby Meet Instant Death.

HAPPENS NEAR ASHLAND

Motor Car Driven by Howard Struck by Chesapeake Bay Line Trolley.

Thomas P. Howard, chief bank examiner of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, Richmond; Overton Howard, his brother, of Richmond and Ashland, and Richard M. Bagby, a sixteen-year-old youth, nephew of Overton Howard, were instantly killed shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning at Langford's Crossing, near Ashland, when an auto in which they were riding was hit by a northbound Richmond and Chesapeake Bay electric car.

At a formal inquest held shortly after the accident at Ashland by Acting Coroner George E. Heath, a verdict was rendered exonerating Motorman W. S. Brinkley and Conductor J. A. Martin, of the car, from any blame whatever. Following the inquest at Ashland, the bodies of the three dead men were brought to Richmond to be prepared for burial.

The crash shattered the Howard auto to bits, and broke both the service and emergency brakes of the electric car, so that it ran on to the Ashland station, half a mile away from the scene of the accident, where it was stopped by shutting off the current from the branch power-house.

CROSSING IS SHUT IN BY

WOODS ON THREE SIDES

The three victims of the accident were on their way to Richmond from a fishing trip in Hanover County. The crossing where the accident happened is said to be densely shut in by woods on three sides and by a cornfield on the other side. Persons on road vehicles or on electric cars can see each other only about ten feet away, it developed at the coroner's hearing.

For that reason, Motorman Brinkley, of the electric car, testified, he always made it a point to sound the danger signal when approaching that crossing. The motorman said he did this yesterday, and his testimony was confirmed by witnesses who were aboard the electric car, including Superintendent Taurman, of the Virginia Railway and Power Company; C. F. Shaw and Lem Lewis, colored.

All the witnesses to the accident who testified at the coroner's hearing said the occupants of the motor car appeared to be in an easy frame of mind, and this led them to the opinion that the automobile driver thought he could beat the electric car across the danger spot. The jury impeached by Acting Coroner Heath follows: P. M. Foy, Harry Bumpass, L. B. Perrin, Louis Stieford, J. C. Pollard and H. L. Bagby.

MANY PEOPLE IN ASHLAND

HEAR CARS CRASH TOGETHER
Many of the people of Ashland heard the crash when the electric car hit the auto, and the news soon spread through the village. Hundreds hurried to the scene, but many women and children hurriedly left when they caught a glimpse of the dead and learned of the seriousness of the tragedy. The body of Overton Howard was badly mutilated, the ribs being pushed in and his shoulders and face lacerated. Thomas P. Howard was thrown thirty feet from the track. His back was broken, and the body was lacerated and bruised. Young Bagby's neck was broken, and his body was lying close by the car.

Thomas P. Howard was fifty-seven years old. He resided in Monroe Terrace Apartments, and his widow, who was Miss Lottie Shield, of Richmond, survives. He was the first war examiners appointed for the Fifth Federal Reserve District, and had been prominent in the business in Richmond for a number of years.

Overton Howard was sixty years old, and had practiced law in Richmond for many years. He owned a splendid farm near Ashland. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Howard practiced law in Henrico and Hanover Counties. His law offices in Richmond, in the Travlers' Building, contain a fine law library. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Dixie B. Gby, of Richmond.

One brother, M. P. Howard, also survives. He resides in West Virginia. YOUNG BAGBY EMPLOYED
IN R. F. & P. OFFICES
Richard Bagby, known to his boy friends as "Dick," was a nephew of Mrs. Overton Howard. He was employed as a clerk in the Richmond offices of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Thomas P. Howard went to Ashland Wednesday with his brother, Overton. They traveled in Thomas Howard's car. The brothers are said to have passed the afternoon Wednesday fishing in Hanover County, and to have returned to the Howard farm home near Ashland Wednesday night.

Yesterday morning they picked up Young Bagby, of whom they were very fond, and were on their way to Richmond when they lost their lives.

It was said last night that the funeral service for the three men killed in the crash would probably be held in Richmond to-morrow, though complete arrangements had not been perfected. The Richmond Bar Association will send a delegation, Overton Howard having been a member of that association.

The Howards were sons of the late Edward C. Howard, for many years City Clerk of Richmond, and a immediate predecessor of B. G. R. Howard.

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Copies of Wilson's Reply to Pope Will Be Showered Over Germany

WASHINGTON, August 30.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope will be spread over Germany by airplanes, if there is any tendency on the part of the German press to change its meaning.

The President is determined on this. He wants his message to reach the German people. He wants them to read and know for themselves that the United States is warring not upon them, but upon imperialism. He will not have it presented in garbled form.

President Wilson is confident that his words will bear well on the German people. It can be stated on high authority.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of the note will probably be showered over Germany. A German translation is now being prepared by competent German scholars here, which, it is hoped, will be as compelling as the original text. In planning for the distribution, the administration is following the precedent attempted with the President's declaration of war. The allied air fleet has been so far perfected that it is believed a much

wider circulation can be attained. Airplanes have added Washington. They have approached close to Berlin. It is now considered practical that the President's note may be showered on the Wilhelmstrasse itself, and in every large center of German population. More important than all, it can be scattered among the agrarians, who so far have been the most fertile soil of German discontent.

In all official circles to-day it was the general opinion that President Wilson's note does more than leave the road open to peace. It starts the United States upon that road with all the allied nations at her back.

Everywhere the conception is growing that the United States has sounded the rallying cry which every foe of Germany may echo. There was a distinctly more optimistic air about the State Department to-day. It was largely due to the unexpectedly favorable comment in the British press upon the President's note. It was intimated that further developments along these lines might soon be expected.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AGAIN
DESERT THEIR POSTS

Commanders Take Steps to Restore Former Status by Filling Gaps With Loyal Men.

GIVE BATTLE AT SOME POINTS

Teutonic Allies, in Face of Faltering Forces, Make Further Gains—Military Operations in West of Minor Nature Only.

While the Russians west of Fokshani again have deserted their posts, thereby permitting the Teutonic allies to make further gains, in the region of Oena and Kezdi-Vasarhely they are giving battle to the invaders, and on both sectors have repulsed strong attacks. Between Ireshli and Fokshani, a majority of the men comprising two Russian regiments deserted their trenches, and fled, but the Russian commanders have taken steps to restore the former status of the line by filling the gaps with loyal men.

Following the reports of fresh defection among the Russians on the East Bukovina front, which came prior to the commencement of the retrograde movement in Southern Moldavia, Premier Kerensky in a speech at the closing session of the Moscow conference

let it be known again that order was to be brought out of the chaos by the putting to death of the cowards who threw down their arms in the face of the enemy. The possibility that the rule of "blood and iron" already has begun with the deserters before Fokshani is indicated in the latest Russian official communication, which says that one of the cowardly regiments was "dispersed."

As is usual, when the Germans see a faltering among their foes, they have thrown into the battle line in Moldavia some of their tried attacking troops.

CADORNA IS GIVING

AUSTRIANS NO REST

On the Bainsizza Plateau of the Austro-Italian theater, General Cadorna is giving the Austrians no rest, keeping up his intensive attacks along the entire front. New gains of considerable importance in the general scheme of the Italian commander-in-chief's offensive have been made, and at several points where the Austrians have striven to hold back the Italians or to recapture lost positions they have been repulsed. More than 500 new prisoners have been taken by the Italians.

Military operations on the Franco-Belgian front continue to be of a minor nature only, in contrast with the stirring activities of last week at Verdun and in Flanders.

Yesterday's official report from Paris shows the situation along the French lines to be one of temporary deadlock, with nothing more important taking place than artillery combats, trench raids and infantry operations of only local significance. In this last class were two German attacks Wednesday night in the Champagne region east of Teton, which the French repulsed, and similar attempts of the Germans to push back French posts in the Verdun region north of Vaux Lee Palameix and penetrate the line north of Caucieres wood. All these were completely checked, as was a German thrust in the Aisne region near Chevreux.

There was active artillery fighting in the Verdun region and similar spirited activity at points in the Aisne sector.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK;

FRESH GAINS BY ITALIANS

[By Associated Press.]

ROME, August 30.—Austrian counterattacks in force were made yesterday against the new Italian positions on the front above Gorizia, the War Office reports. Everywhere the Austrians were driven back, and at some points the Italians made further gains. The announcement follows:

"On the Bainsizza plateau and east of Gorizia, the enemy attempted by counterattacks in force to retake positions recently captured. He was driven back everywhere. Our lines were held firmly, and advanced at some points. We captured 550 prisoners."

TO VOTE ON WAR TAX BILL

BY TENTH OF SEPTEMBER

After Agreement Is Reached in Senate, Closure Petition Is Withdrawn.

DAY OF SPIRITED DEBATE

Underwood Attacks Committee's Measure, While Simmons Defends It—La Follette Blocks Effort to Fix Monday to Dispose of Issue.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.—An agreement was reached by the Senate late to-day to take a final vote on the war tax bill not later than Monday, September 10, and the closure petition filed yesterday was withdrawn.

The long-expected Senate debate on war profits features of the war tax bill was finally in full swing to-day, following disposal of the publishers' tax provisions yesterday.

The Senate's agreement, formally entered into by unanimous consent, also provides for disposition of the war profits section not later than Wednesday of next week, and of the income tax provisions not later than the following Friday, September 7. It provides for earlier action if the debate ends sooner than expected.

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